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THURSDAY, JUNE 20.

THE CRITIC—NO. II.

LORD BYRON is a poet whom public clamor has exalted far above the level of his desert. The contest which exists between England and Scotland for literary supremacy, induced the British critics to exaggerate the merits of every English writer, and of none more than Lord Byron.—The people of the United States, who think by proxy, followed suit as usual, and confirmed by their judgments, what had been dictated by national jealousy and party rage. The London critic shows you Lord Byron's genius through a telescope, so as to magnify it, but the Edinburgh critic reverses the tube and diminishes its magnitude. Neither of the critics exhibits the author in his true proportions. In order to obtain a just opinion of Byron's poetic talents, it is necessary for us to think for ourselves and view him with our own eyes. I shall not pretend to criticise all my Lord has written, because I have never read all, and really have not resolution enough to undertake the task. I have heard his "Childe Harold," much bepraised, and once undertook to accompany that youth through all his devious perambulations, but soon grew weary and declined the journey. To drop the metaphor, I found the poem excessively tedious, and have never read it. However, his address to a human skull, and a few, perhaps many other passages are transcendantly great. But the plan of the poem is intrinsically defective. The travels commence not for the purpose of arriving at any grand object which is supremely dear and interesting to the heart, but to see whatever happens to be in his way. There is no aim, no end set before the reader of paramount consideration to all the rest, and to which all the rest are auxiliary and subservient. The reader does not know at what part to fix his hopes and direct his expectations. He must content himself with the flowers and fruits which he can cull on the road side, and has not the least promise that he will be better rewarded at the end of his journey than at the beginning.

Perhaps it may turn out a song,
Perhaps turn out a sermon.

If the reader could be made to believe, that at the end of the journey, some great battle was to be fought, or some great moral or religious aim accomplished, if he could believe he was travelling for that very purpose, he would jog on cheerily; his expectations and his interest would grow greater and greater as he proceeded. He might consent to tarry upon the road to cull flowers; to look at broken statues, or dilapidated temples; to hear a Grecian lass sing a song; or to muse upon a skull, and all that, but these would all be of subordinate consideration; they would be considered by him as steps of a temple, which were to lead him to the sanctum sanctorum. He would prize them not so much on their own account as on account of the grand object to which

they conducted him. In a tale or an epic poem some great object is always to be accomplished, and accomplished at the conclusion; therefore, the incidents which precede the catastrophe are doubly interesting, because we expect them to lead us to the important event—the reader looks forward perpetually with increased expectation; his anxiety, his hope, his fear, his impatience and every feeling that is interesting, increases as he advances; but in a journey where curiosity alone is concerned; where no moral feeling is interested, where no moral emotions perpetually stimulate him; where he expects nothing but a change of scenery, and perhaps a change for the worse, his curiosity by being so often gratified with things of the same character, becomes satiated. There is as much difference between the peregrinations of Childe Harold and an epic tale, precisely, as between a play with scenery, and scenery alone, notwithstanding my lord's pretty moral reflections may be introduced to heighten the interest of his pictures. Even a moral essay or satire has some predominant idea to enforce, some prime virtue to inculcate.

Dr. Mason, an eminent English poet, was so conscious, that mere description would tire the reader, that he very judiciously introduces a tale of love into his descriptive poem, the "English Garden." He knew that even Eden would cease to charm us with all her flowers without some story in which the human heart could feel concerned. Thompson's Seasons are as entertaining as it is possible for descriptive poetry to be, yet I venture to say no man can read them through without being satiated and even fatigued with gazing on his scenery. He renders his poem more interesting however, by the tales which he introduces. The Seasons have the same fault which Childe Harold has—a want of moral aim. Bloomfield has endeavoured to remedy the defect of Thomson's Seasons by making Giles an actor throughout. But Giles's life is too simple, uniform and undisturbed to excite much interest. He is never in a situation excessively pleasing or distressing. The heart is not concerned; besides we are not assured that his exertions are designed to lead to any important consequences.

The critic of the Quarterly Review, thinks he has discovered, that travels related in poetry, will be vastly more entertaining than any other sort of poetic composition, and that Homer and Virgil were of the same opinion. I can not conceive what resemblance exists between Homer's Odyssey, or Virgil's Eneid, and Byron's "Romance," either in the plan or the execution. Both Homer and Virgil, at the very commencement of their poems, which are legitimate epics, propose an object to be attained of the greatest importance, and thereby excite the reader's anxiety and expectation to the greatest pitch. The events which precede the accomplishment of the principal aim proposed, are considered by the reader as subordinate, and auxiliary to that main object, and on that account alone of great importance. Eneas establishes the foundation of the Roman Empire. Ulysses regains his kingdom, which his absence had placed in the greatest jeopardy. Besides an important moral is inculcated throughout. But another difference exists between the Romance and either of the ancient poems. The heroes of the Odyssey and Eneid are brave, virtuous, per-

severing, wise, and in every way accomplished—but the hero of the Romaunt is a youth

"Who ne'er in virtue's ways did take delight,
But spent his days in riot most uncouth;
And vex'd, with mirth the drowsy ear of night.
Ah me! in sooth he was a shameless wight,
Sore giv'n to revel and ungodly glee;
Few earthly things found favor in his sight
Save concubines and carnal company
And flaunting wassailers of high and low degree."

Yet forsooth, we are required to follow this hopeful companion through a long journey, we know not whither or for what purpose; because no grand object for which the journey is undertaken is set forth, nor does he perform any heroic exploit, or contribute to the attainment of any desirable and virtuous object. He was eye witness to a battle but took no part in it. Again, I have always understood that a machinery was necessary to constitute a true epic, but we do not hear that any supernatural powers concern themselves at all about the "lovel wight" or his journey either. From all which, it appears, that "Child Harold" is fundamentally defective, and essentially incapable of exciting interest; that no great moral principle is inculcated; and that the hero is detestable and unfit even for a travelling companion. Yet the Quarterly Review thinks that Byron "has laid a foundation for an Epic Poem sufficiently solid!" I may be expected to say something of the execution of the poem, but I shall not—some parts are very good and some very bad; upon the whole I do not think the genius of the noble lord is adequate to the majestic march of the Spenserian Stanza.

LOOK OUT!

It is credibly reported, that a *Spanish Dollar* was seen in this city yesterday evening! several attempts were made by the bystanders to take him prisoner, but he suddenly disappeared and has not been heard of since. Some shrewdly conjecture that the said Spanish gentleman, is a *spy*; others think that he must be a prisoner, who has escaped from the Manhattan Dungeon. Whoever he be it is certain that his appearance in New-York excited great astonishment. We understand that the Spanish prisoners, both white and coloured have drawn up a petition to government, for their release from confinement. They seem to think that when war was declared, their fidelity to our government was suspected, and that on that account, they were thrown into "durance vile." We shall publish their petition as soon as it can be obtained.

COMMUNICATION.

Ordination.—On Thursday last, the 13th June, inst. at St. Ann's church, Brooklyn, was ordained by the right reverend bishop Hobart, to the holy office of Priest, the reverend Mr. Henshaw; and to the holy office of Deacon, Mr. Rayond Kearney and Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant Ten Broeck. An excellent and learned discourse, and an address, suitable to the solemn occasion, was delivered by the worthy bishop, to a crowded and respectable congregation, and to the candidates.

The following anthem, composed by Mr. S. P. Taylor, was sung in a masterly manner, accompanied by the organ:

Trio—Arise, oh! Lord, into thy resting place, thou and the ark of thy strength; let thy priests

be clothed with righteousness, and thy saints shall shout with joy.

Air—How beautiful are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth salvation.

Chorus—Their sound is gone out into all lands, and their words unto the end of the earth.

N. Orleans.—Arrived on Saturday forenoon, the ship *Paragon*, in 19 days from New-Orleans. The water had ceased to rise, and measures were immediately to be taken to open a sufficient number of ditches for draining off the water from the high land into the cypress swamp, whence it might find its way into Lake Ponchartrain. For this purpose the Corporation had issued an ordinance authorising the Mayor to hire of their owners as many slaves as can be procured by beat of drum, and place them under the care of a Mr. Janesse, city surveyor, with a sufficient number of drivers whom he (the mayor) was to choose, and the whole expense to be borne by the corporation of New-Orleans.—*Ev. Post.*

Received by the Mexico, 44 days from Liverpool.

LONDON, April 25.

The following vessels are left for the United States.

For New-York.—Robert Waln, Hawhunt, to sail in 18 days; Venus, Scovell, 5 do. Susan, Cunningham, 17 do. British ship Lindays, Turner, 13 do.

For Philadelphia.—Gallant, Blyth, 11 days; Financier, Robinson, 19 do. William Carleton, Carleton, to day or to-morrow.

Prices of Stocks at London on the 24th of April.

AMERICAN.

Three per cents 51 a 51 1-2,
Old six per cent uncertain,
New do. do.
War six per cent 32 1-2 a 33,
Do. seven per cent uncertain.

BRITISH.

Three per cent Red. 65 3-4 7-8,
Three per cent Consols 62 1-8 1 7-8 2 1-8,
Four per cent do. 75 5-8 7-8 3-4,
Omnium 12 3-8 1-2 3-8.

April 26.—Intelligence was received by Government this morning, that Lord Exmouth, with the fleet under his command, has been to Algiers, and made a new and liberal treaty with that Power.

From the London Courier, April 22.

ARRET

Or bill of indictment presented by the Chamber of Accusation at Paris against Sir Robert Wilson, John Ely Hutchinson, and Michael Bruce.

On the 20th of December, 1815, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Emilie Louise de Beauharnois (femme) Lavalette, availing herself of the permission that had been given her to communicate with Marle Chamans de Lavalette, her husband, condemned to death for the crime of high treason, repaired in a sedan-chair to the Clouciagerie at the Palace of Justice. The chairmen were Joseph Guerin, alias Marengo, and one Brigault. Having arrived near the gate of the Clouciagerie, Lavalette, the wife, alighted from the chair, and was introduced into the prison. Benoit Bonneville, her domestic, who had accompanied her,

remained in the first chamber, called the *Avant-greffe*. During the course of this visit, Lavalette sent for his daughter, aged 13, who came, accompanied by Anne Margaret Dutoit a female attached to her service and aged 60. Jean Baptiste Rouquette de Kerguidec, senior, head gaoler of the House of Justice, permitted her to enter, although she was not furnished with permission to that effect.

About five o'clock in the evening Lavalette sat down to dine with his wife, his daughter, and the widow Dutoit. They were waited upon by Jacques Merle a turnkey of the prison, particularly charged with the guard of Lavalette, who nevertheless paid him a recompense, because he employed him as a domestic.

After dinner Merle went for the coffee, which he brought, and he was requested not to come in again until he was wrung for. About 7 o'clock the bell was accordingly rung, to desire Merle to tell the chairman to be in immediate readiness, because Lavalette the wife was about to depart; but Lavalette, as it appears, had turned to account the time during which he had been without a keeper; had put on some of his wife's clothing, and covered his head with her bonnet and feathers, having put on a tucker and gloves; he soon after came out of the prison with the aid of this disguise, holding his daughter by the hand, and leaning on the widow Dutoit; but it is difficult to suppose that Merle did not perceive the disguise. In order the better to deceive the vigilance of the gaoler and the other keepers, Lavalette concealed his face with a handkerchief, as if stifling the sobs, and drying up the tears. During this time Bonneville had made himself secure of Guerin alias Marengo, and had procured another chairman to replace Brigault, who had rejected the offer made to him. The sedan chair was then ready, Lavalette entered it, the daughter following it to the end of the rue de la Barilliere, where Lavalette having arrived, left the chair, and took to flight, his daughter taking his place in it.

In the mean time the escape was not yet known in the prison, when the gaoler, Roquette, senior, entered Lavalette's chamber, he saw no one there, but he heard something stirring behind a screen; he went out, and returned shortly after. Having then called without receiving an answer, and feeling alarmed, he advanced towards the screen, and recognised Lavalette's wife; he immediately exclaimed, "Ah, Madame, you have deceived me;" and wished to go out to give the alarm; but it would appear that the woman, Lavalette, made some efforts to detain him. At last he got out of the chamber, and immediately set off in pursuit of the sedan chair, which was come up with at a short distance, but no one was found in it but Lavalette the Daughter." Merle, who had received orders from Roquette, jun. to run up the rue de la Barilliere, in order to overtake, if possible, the escaped prisoner, had, on the contrary, returned to the Conciergerie, under the pretence of satisfying himself as to the reality of Lavalette's escape, and visiting the chamber. Merle had also, at the moment of Lavalette's escape, taken to the tavern one Bodiseau, whose superintention might have proved fatal to the success of the plan.

All these facts gave occasion to a criminal inquiry against the authors or presumed accomplices of the escape. Lavalette the wife being interrogated at the very moment of the event and since has indeed persisted in declaring that she alone had conceived and executed the project; but the inquiry did not in this respect produce any direct and positive charge that could

enable us to place any confidence in her declarations.

It appeared, on the contrary, to result, that Lavalette, the wife would not, as well as her daughter and the widow Dutoit, have taken any active part in this project, but that Lavalette would have conceived and executed, without being aided by them, his plan of escape; and that he would not have obtained from these three females any thing but a passive obedience, which their mutual relations render probable. As to Benoit Bonneville, he appears to have knowingly favoured the escape of his master, and to have even actively co-operated in procuring him two chairmen who could be depended upon, and by attempting to seduce the man Brigault by the offer of 25 louis. Joseph Guerin alias Marengo does not appear exempt from active participation in the escape; he had joined his intreaties to those of Bonneville, in order to persuade Brigault to accept the offers which were made to the latter. As to the second chairman, named Chossy, no trace has appeared against him of his having knowingly participated in the escape, and he has been placed out of prosecution since the commencement of the process. The Turnkey, Merle, has not invalidated by his answers the charges which arose against him of having favoured, by connivance, the escape, and which result from the facts above stated. In fine, Roquette, sen. the gaoler, has not exculpated himself from the offence imputed to him, of having, by his negligence, facilitated the escape of the convict entrusted to his keeping.

The criminal inquiry relative to the above named persons implicated had terminated, and proceedings were about to be held upon it, when an unexpected event, which appeared to be the consequence of Lavalette's escape, and had the closest connexion with the first fact, reached the ears of justice, and necessitated new inquiries.

Lavalette, escaped from the Conciergerie, was still not sheltered from danger; he was still not enabled to leave Paris; and the very active searches which were made there could not have failed speedily to discover him. In order to escape from his sentence, he had no other means but that of getting out of France at all hazards; but this was perilous, because a description of him had been sent to all the authorities, and to the gendarmerie; nevertheless it was soon learned that this convict had succeeded in getting from Paris, and even in passing the frontiers of France; and those persons who had provided him with the means did not remain long unknown. A letter written by Sir Robert Wilson, an Englishman, a Major-General not in active service, under date of the 11th of January 1816, containing the most circumstantial details of Lavalette's escape from France, confirmed the suspicions which were excited in this respect against the said Wilson, and also against John Ely Hutchinson and Michael Bruce. It made known the part which each of them had taken in the concealment of Lavalette, and in facilitating his escape out of France.

In consequence, a criminal enquiry was directed against them. On this inquiry it appeared that, from the 1st day of January, Wilson and Bruce, being acquainted with the fact that Lavalette was still at Paris, had formed the project of rescuing him from justice; that they had communicated this project to Hutchinson, who had joined in it; that, in fact, on the 7th of January, they met at the house of the latter, and concerted and agreed, with Lavalette upon the means which it would be necessary to employ to secure the escape of this convict; that Bruce and Hutchinson employed themselves in directing the

preparation of the dress necessary to facilitate the flight of Lavalette; that Hutchinson concealed him at his lodgings on the night from the 7th to the 8th; that the following day he accompanied on horseback the cabriolet in which Wilson and Lavalette rode; that at last the said Wilson did not quit Lavalette till after having conducted him beyond France, and having facilitated to him the means of surmounting all the obstacles which might stop him by the way. In a part of Wilson's correspondence, which has reached the knowledge of justice, passages have been remarked, in which the accused, and those with whom he corresponds in England, in professing principles the most dangerous and most opposite to every kind of social order, manifested great hatred against the government actually existing in France, and appeared to invoke by their prayers events that might disturb its existing order, and weakning its force or stability. Expressions might be inserted, contained in these letters, to show that the partisans of these frightful doctrines, the sworn enemies of all wise and regular governments, were not far from plotting its ruin: in consequence of this, in the inquiry which has taken place regarding Wilson and his accomplices, it has been attempted to be ascertained if the fact which has been imputed to him, relative to the concealment and the escape of Lavalette, be connected with a plot formed by them against the internal security of the kingdom, and, if they had not for their object to produce a political commotion that might shake or even overturn the government; but the charges which have resulted from the documents and the inquiry, however serious the character they assume, do not appear sufficient to warrant, in the term of the law against the accused, an indictment for an attempt or a plot to overthrow the government. The correspondence of Wilson did not present on his side a concerted and fixed resolution of acting in conformity with the frightful principles which he professes; and Bruce and Hutchinson were besides strangers to that correspondence. Nevertheless, the inquiry being terminated, and the proceedings being annexed to it in due order, the tribunal of first instance in Paris, by an ordinance that issued from it on the second of the present month, decided on the whole of the procedure.

It charged Wilson, 1st. with a plot directed generally against the political system of Europe, and having for its particular object, to destroy or change the French government, to excite the inhabitants to take up arms against the king's authority; 2d, with having endeavoured to attain the execution of this plot by seeking to snatch from the pursuit of justice, by address or by violence, individuals comprehended in the first article of the ordinance of the 24th of July, 1815, and principally by concerting, settling, and consummating the escape and concealment of Lavalette, condemned for the crime of high treason. Hutchinson and Bruce were charged with being accomplices of Wilson, by knowingly aiding and assisting the latter in the acts which prepared, facilitated and consummated the same plot, and with having co-operated in its execution—videlicet, Bruce by concerting with Wilson the flight of Lavalette, and furnishing him with the means; and Hutchinson, by concealing Lavalette, and accompanying him as far as Compiègne.

With regard to the individuals charged with having facilitated the escape of Lavalette from the prison of Conciergerie, the same ordinance charged Merle with having, by connivance with Lavalette, of whom he was the keeper, facilitated the escape of that convict; Roquette de Ker-

and Guerin, with having facilitated the escape of Lavalette, the first by his negligence, and the others by their voluntary co-operation.

With regard to Lavelete the wife, considering that there did not exist against her sufficient proofs of a criminal co-operation in the escape of her husband, it was declared that there was no ground for prosecution against her at present.

The Court, after having deliberated as to what respects Wilson, Hutchinson, and Bruce, considering that there do not result from the documents and preliminary investigation sufficient charges against them, of having, towards the close of 1815, and in January 1816, formed or executed a plot having for its object to destroy or alter the French Government, or to excite the citizens to take up arms against the royal authority, nor of having been accomplices in the said crimes, declares that there is no ground for accusation against the said Wilson, Hutchinson, and Bruce, in respect of the said facts of attempt and plot.

As far as respects Jacques Merle, considering that, from the preliminary investigation, the charge results against him of having, on the 20th of December, 1815, in connivance with Lavalette, condemned to capital punishment, and to the keeping of whom he was specially appointed, facilitated the escape from prison of the said Lavelette.

As far as respects Jean Baptiste Roquette de Kerquidec the elder, considering that there results from the inquiry a sufficient charge against him of having, on the 20th of December, 1815, through negligence, facilitated the escape of Lavalette, condemned to a capital punishment, and who was committed to his care in quality of chief goaler of the prison:

As far as respects Benoit Bonneville, and Joseph Guerin, alias Marengo, considering that there results from the documents a sufficient charge against them, of having, on the 20th December, 1815, facilitated the escape of Lavalette, condemned to a capital punishment by procuring for the condemned the means of effecting his escape; and also as far as respects Wilson, Hutchinson and Bruce, considering that there results from the documents a sufficient charge against them of being in the month of January 1816, accessory to the concealment of Lavalette, knowing that he was condemned to a capital punishment, and of having facilitated the completion of his escape.

These crimes and offences being provided against by the articles 59, 61, 240, and 241 of the penal code, the Court order the indictment of Jacques Merle, and commits him to the Court of Assizes of the department of the Seine, to be tried conformably to law; and considering their connexion, and the 3d article of the code, which obliges all those who reside in France to conform in matters of police and public safety to the laws of the kingdom, commits to the same court of assize the aforesaid Raquette the elder, Bonneville, Guerin, Wilson, Hutchinson, and Bruce in a state of arrest, to be tried for the offences imputed to them by the same process. As far as respects Emilia Louise Beauharnois, the wife of Lavalette, and Anne Marguerite Boyeldieu, the widow of Dutoit, considering that there does not result from the documents and the inquiry a sufficient charge against them of having lent criminal assistance to the escape of Lavalette, or of having facilitated the said escape, and that the passive obedience to which they were reduced by their quality and their situation with respect to Lavalette, cannot be considered as a voluntary and active participation in the effected escape of the condemned. Decreeing that there is no ground for prosecuting the aforesaid wife of Lavalette and widow Dutoit, makes absolute the liberty granted conditionally

to the said wife of Lavalette in the course of the proceedings, and orders that Marguerite Boyeldieu shall be immediately set at liberty, if she is not confined for any other cause.

LONDON, April 29.

The following letter from Sir Robert Wilson to Earl Grey, was intercepted by the French government, and is one of the documents upon which the charges against Sir Robert are founded :

Sir Robert Wilson to Earl Grey.

"It was determined (says Sir R. Wilson) that the fugitive should wear the English uniform ; that I should conduct him without the barriers in an English cabriolet, wearing the uniform myself ; that I should have a relay horse at La Chapelle, and proceed from thence to Compiègne, where Ellister should repair with my carriage, into which I should afterwards travel with Lavalette to Mons, by the way of Cambray. I had no difficulty in procuring from Sir Charles Stewart, at my request, and on my responsibility, passports for Gen. Wallis and Colonel Lesnock, names which we chose because they were not preceded by Christian names. The passports were duly countersigned by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, but when they were presented for signature, one of the Secretaries asked who Colonel Lesnock was ? He immediately replied, it is the father of the Admiral. This object accomplished, Ellister took the passports for Colonel Lesnock, procured post horses for his carriage ; and finally to avoid all suspicion, took an apartment and a coach house. Bruce fortunately learned that the brigade, commanded by his cousin General Brisbane, was at Compiègne, with the horses and baggage belonging to the General who was then in England. We saw the Aid-de-Camp at Bruce's where we met by appointment. He told him that very particular circumstances obliged us to pass through Compiègne with a person who must remain unknown, we wished to stop an hour or two in a remote and retired quarter. He frankly replied, that he would trust entirely to us on the subject ; that his existence depended on preserving his situation, but that he would not hesitate to accede to our proposition, particularly since he saw we were interested in the affair.—I avow that I felt repugnance at implicating such a person in this affair ; but the cause was too important to stop at that consideration, and I encouraged the hope that a day would one time arrive in which it might be possible for me to acknowledge his service. Bruce procured Lavalette's measure, and Hutchinson gave it to a tailor, saying it was the measure of a Quarter Master of his regiment, who wanted a great coat, waistcoat and pantaloons, but did not need a suit. The tailor observed that it was the measure of a tall man, and that it had not been taken by a tailor.

His remark alarmed me so much that I thought it was advisable to send Hutchinson to say to him, that as the Quarter-Master

could not wait till Saturday evening it was necessary that the clothes should be carefully packed up, and that they would be forwarded to him after his departure. Hutchinson and Ellister took besides all necessary precautions with respect to the horses, and reconnoitered the barriers in a promenade on the proceeding day. Every precaution for avoiding accidents being adopted, it was finally agreed that Lavalette should be removed to Hutchinson's lodgings on Sunday, Jan. 7, at half past nine in the evening precisely ; and that next day, at half past seven in the morning, equally precise, I should be at his door with Bruce's cabriolet, my servant, the servant on my mare, well equipped, as if I were going to make an inspection. That Hutchinson should ride along by the side of the cabriolet, and keeping up conversation with us, and that in case any embarrassments occurred, Lavalette should mount the horse and I the mare, in order that we might act more freely and gain in expedition. I should certainly have preferred passing the barriers on horseback, but it was thought that the manner of riding on horseback, might attract attention, and that passing the barriers in full day, and in an open carriage, would shew too much confidence to give cause for suspicion.

The hour being at last arrived, Ellister, Bruce, and myself, repaired to Hutchinson's apartments, under the pretext of a party for punch ; at the moment when Lavalette was to present himself, Bruce advanced to the top of the stairs, Lavalette took him by the hand, and we saw before us this interesting personage. He was dressed in a blue uniform, and sufficiently disguised to pass without remark in the apartment of an Englishman. The friend who conducted him did not enter the room, but he delivered at Hutchinson's a pair of double barrelled pistols for Lavalette. He appeared at first much moved. We did not permit him to give vent to all his sentiments of gratitude, but a few moments, after, Ellister and I withdrew, and left him to the care of Hutchinson and Bruce.

"Next day at half past seven, I was at Hutchinson's door. In five minutes I had seated Lavalette, and we were on our way to the bar of Clichy. We met an English Officer, who appeared surprised at seeing a General Officer whom he did not know. My servant avoided all questions ; I passed the barrier at a moderate pace ; the gendarmes looked earnestly at us, but the presenting of arms, gave Lavalette the opportunity of covering his face in returning the salute. When we had got through the barrier, Lavalette pressed his leg against mine, and when we were out the reach of observation, his whole countenance appeared enlivened by this first favor of fortune.

"The road was full of all sorts of people ; but when ever we met the diligence, I began to converse with a loud voice in English, and I remarked that my hat which was mounted with a white plume, and which, Lavalette

held in his hand, attached the notice of the passengers, and withdrew their attention from us.

"Lavalette has such marked features, and his person is so well known to all the post-masters, that the greatest care was necessary. At La Chapelle, where we changed horses, we experienced a moment's alarm at the sight of four gendarmes who hovered about us. But Hutchinson, on being questioned by them, relieved us from their importunities by replying, that we were going to choose cantonnements for a division of the English army. We were obliged to pass close to other gendarmes, who had with them bills containing the description of Lavalette; and here I ought to remark, that these bills had been distributed to almost every individual in France. On approaching Compiègne I observed some grey hairs projecting from under the brown wig worn by Lavalette. Fortunately I had scissors with me, and I performed the part of his friseur on the road.

"On entering Compiègne we found the sergeant mentioned by Captain Fravol, who conducted us through the town to a quarter extremely well chosen, for we were not incommoded by spectators in the streets. None saw us enter except the soldiers and the English servants who attended us. While we waited for Ellister with the carriage, Mr. F. presented us with refreshments. Finally, towards night as had been agreed upon, Ellister arrived with the carriage, which had left Paris by the barrier of St. Denis, and was followed to La Chapelle by two gendarmes. I caused the lamps to be lighted, as well to shew us our road as to make it appear that we were under no apprehensions; and having taken leave of our friends, we set out, well armed, and prepared to make resistance, if we experienced any obstacle. We were much questioned at the stations for the relays, but we experienced no delay till we reached Cambray, where we lost three hours at the gates, owing to the fault of the English guard, who having no orders for calling the gate-keeper, was not to be induced to do so, notwithstanding all we could say to him—a negligence which has already been attended with inconvenience to the government, and which might have been fatal to us.—In passing through Valenciennes we were strictly examined three times over, and our passports sent to the commandant. We underwent another examination at some distance from that garrison, and this was the last. We did not stop, except at Mons, where we dined, and made arrangements for the future journey of Lavalette. I wrote several letters to facilitate the means by which he might reach his destination, and having provided every thing that appeared best for his health and comfort, I took leave of him, and returned to Paris yesterday evening by the route of Maubuge, Soissons, and the Porte St. Martin, after an absence of 60 hours."

FRIDAY, JUNE 21.

A CARD.

SIGNIOR FLIBBERTIGIBBITT has the honor to make his most profound obeisance to the ladies and gentlemen of New-York, and most humbly requests their pardon for the long delay which has occurred in bringing out his much desired, and celebrated *Frog Concert*. The Signior feels bound in justice to his *numerous patrons*, to apprise them of the causes of this delay, equally irritating to them, and mortifying to himself.

Early last spring he was introduced to the celebrated leader of the feathered choir, *Blue Beard*, by an obliging gentleman in the Old-slip, who assured him that the whole band, being extremely weather-wise, were to come on by April fools day. Their attendance, however, cannot be procured, till the warm weather sets in.

He had however, proceeded without them, and had actually had three rehearsals, and appointed a fourth; when two of his most favorite female performers were found to have taken a very severe cold, and to be so hoarse as to be unable to articulate a single note. And the chief organist, Count Hoarseroso, returning one evening from the rehearsal, was so closely pursued by a French Epicure, that he was obliged to force his way through the ice, whereby the skin was completely stripped from his nose, and one of his shoulders dislocated; and now, whenever he comes to the air, he is subject to incessant sneezing: a phenomenon, which the erudite Editors of the "*Medical Repository*" are earnestly requested to investigate.

From this unhappy circumstance great alarm has arisen, and the performers one and all, insist on the exclusion of Frenchmen from the concert; for although they allow them great taste as well as execution in music, yet their taste for frog veal is held in such utter abhorrence, that not one of the performers could be induced to open his mouth in their presence.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Mons. De Neuville, the French Minister to the United States, arrived here on Saturday. Also, Mons. Petry, Consul for N. Orleans; Devaluais, Consul for Boston; Angeluci, Vice Consul for Portsmouth; Bourguenay, attached to the legation, and Buchet de Martigny, Vice Consul. They left Brest, in the frigate Eurydice, May 17.

On the 23d ult. the water had begun to subside a little at New-Orleans. The *Mercantile* of yesterday informs us, that "*spirited MEASURES*" were making for draining off the waters.

We understand that after long consultations on gallows hill, at Albany, it has been resolved, in case Mr. Tompkins should resign, to let old Mr. John Tayler, the Lieutenant Governor, exercise the office of Governor, until July, 1819! *Peter Allen* is said to be decidedly in favor of the measure, and the Albany *Argus* has accordingly come out with a long piece, to prove that it is very

constitutional, and above all, very republican, that a man should be Governor two years, without being elected to the office.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

All the emblems of the revolution have been burnt at Bayonne, on the glacis.

There were two doctors in Paris named Sue, one of whom died the other day. His namesake advertised that it was not he that was dead, but the other man. This reminds us of the Irishman who having read an account of his mother's death in the Gazette, said he would not believe a word of it, till he received an account of it in her own hand writing.

Marshal Soult having received a permission from the king of Prussia to fix his residence in any of the Prussian states, has decided upon retiring to Dusseldorf.

Lord Wellington had left Paris for Cambray.—He intended to go to London to see the Princess Charlotte married to Prince Cobourgh. General Drouet has been presented to the King since his acquittal, and graciously received.

His Majesty has changed the sentence of death passed upon General Trayot at Rennes, into an imprisonment for 20 years.

During the year 1815 there took place in Paris 22,512 births, of which 8,979 were illegitimate. After so great a consumption of virtue, we may expect that it is now scarce and in great demand at Paris.

The court of Comptes have publicly burnt the portrait of the late usurper.

General Cambronne, who followed Napoleon to Elba, has been tried and acquitted.

Count de Vaublanc is appointed Minister of State; M. Laine, of the interior, and Chancellor Ambray Provisional Minister of Justice. Barbe Marbois is still President of the Chamber of Accounts.

General Bertrand is condemned to death *par contumace*.

Some seditious attempts in the department de L'Isire were with ease put down, and the ringleaders imprisoned.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

The entertainments in the house of Commons and Drury Lane Theatre are the same, viz — "a new way to pay old debts," and "what next?" It is a pity our Congress does not perform the same play at Washington as it would be very popular.

At Chambray, the 3d inst. the lady of Assistant Commissary General Kuper, was delivered of a daughter. It will be recollected that on the same day in New-York a cat kitten.

The trial of Bruce, Wilson and Hutchinson, has terminated. They are sentenced to three months imprisonment.

The applications to become maids of honor to the Princess Charlotte, already amount to five hundred and seventy-four.

On the 11th of April, the Prince Regent gave the Royal assent to the American commercial convention bill; the St. Helena trade intercourse bill, and the bill for the more secure detention of Bonaparte. Quere, whether it would not be England's best policy to show Bonaparte for a dollar a head, children half price?

Lord Castlereagh made a motion in the house of Commons, to erect two superb national monuments, one in honor of the navy, to be called *Trafalgar*, and one in honor of the army, to be called *Waterloo*. Quere, why do they not name one *Lake Erie*, and the other *New-Orleans*?

Princess Charlotte was married on the 2d May to Prince Cobourgh. The Prince had a tooth drawn before he was married; and has subse-

quently been appointed a General in the British army.

More about Perpetual Motion!

MR. EDITOR,

I am told that Redheffer's everlasting machine is *now* ready for investigation; and that after having received the magic touch of the inventor, aided by his accomplices, it will continue to move forever. Although his machine may be a deep contrived delusion, it will, in these days, be discovered by men who are conversant in mechanism, and the eternal laws of motion and gravitation, as upheld by the Almighty, to be a thing impossible for man to accomplish. Redheffer has nothing to lose in being detected, for even if detected, his character will stand as fair as that of Signior Flibbertigibbet. The public, or at least those who have any knowledge of the subject, must be fully satisfied, from several unanswered publications in Philadelphia and elsewhere, by men of *real* science, that it is as much out of the power of man to make a machine whose motion shall be perpetual, as it is for him to find out the philosopher's stone (so called) that will turn iron into gold. To make a perpetual motion, it is necessary that a certain system of bodies of a determined number and quantity, should move in a certain space forever, and in a certain way and manner, and for this there *must* be a series of actions returning in a circle; otherwise the movement will not be perpetual. So that any *action*, by which the absolute quantity of force is increased, of which there are several sorts, *must* have its corresponding *counter-action*, by which the gain of force is destroyed, and the quantity of force restored to its first state.

BALTIMORE, June 13.

LATEST FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, dated May 18.

"All hopes of closing the levee have failed; it is now entirely abandoned and left to take its course. I presume, however, the water will find a vent through the lakes, so as to prevent it from rising any higher in our city. More than one third of the city is covered with water, which begins to smell so bad as to drive off the inhabitants."

Extract from Buenos Ayres, dated April 22.

"Hides have risen astonishingly. There have some been bought at 30 rials, for the pesada of 35 lbs. (for the French market) at which price there are few choice hides to be had. There are 15 or 17 English vessels in port waiting for cargoes, and I do not think there is produce enough in this place to load half of them. There is no political news of importance stirring; the papers contain nothing worth translating.

"There is a Congress assembled at Tucuman, consisting of members of the different provinces, and it is expected they will come out with a declaration of their Independence; in consequence of this the town was illumin-

ated three nights, (by the way nothing very brilliant.) Alvarez the former President, has resigned, and General Belcasel appointed *protem* until there shall be one elected by the Congress. It is said this resignation was in consequence of the Government, on the other side, refusing to come to a friendly understanding with this government, alledging they did not believe the Director was anxious for a reconciliation. Thus you see how fickle they are. The General on the other side, *Acegas*, has sacked *Santafe*, a small place about 30 leagues up the river on this side; 300 men that were sent from here to oppose his operations joined him immediately on their arrival.

Horse Hides \$1 each; Neutrias (Summer) 15 a 16 rs.; horns 22 to 23\$ the 1000; Vacuna wool 6 to 6 1-2 rs.; Tallow—.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.

Extract of a letter from St. Petersburg, to a respectable house in Philadelphia, dated Feb. 29, 1816 (O. S.)

"Since we addressed you last, 22d inst. we are without your favours.

"The remaining old sable bar iron, P. S. I. has been sold the other day at 5r. All the money down, and as there is none now in first hands, nor any of the small quantity by the way, likely to reach this till the middle of July next, if so soon; those second hand holders that have any to spare, will, we are afraid, take advantage of those that must have it, when ships are coming out. The real Gurciffs, (New Sable) will in consequence also be held at a higher price; there being likewise none of it in first hands."

CAUTION TO MARINERS.

The following notice appears in the last Cape-Fear Recorder, from the Collector of the port of Wilmington, N. Carolina:

WILMINGTON, June 1, 1816.

"I hereby give notice, that there is not, at present, nor has been for some time, a Light House at Cape-Fear. This measure is rendered necessary by the publication of a letter from the Collector of Boston to the Commissioner of the Revenue, in the National Intelligencer of the twenty-third of last month, stating that the light on Cape-Fear was fitted up with the patent lamps and reflectors, which must have arisen from some mistake. Capt. Winslow Lewis, who has the contract for fitting them in such manner, was on the spot where it is designed to erect the new Light-House, in March last, and deposited with me his materials for doing so; and now proposals are invited from the Treasury Department, for the erection of the Light House.

R. COCHRAN, Col."

From the American Daily Advertiser.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10, 1816.

MR. POULSON—A few days ago, I was looking over a lecture of the Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, late Principal of the College of New-Jer-

sey, on the "Spirit of a People, and the Influence which Laws have to change the Spirit and Manners of a Nation." I assure you I was not a little struck with the following passage—and as every man has not leisure "to wander through the mazes of Philosophy." I think the publication of it on account of the present situation of France, will afford not a little pleasure to some of your friends.

After mentioning that the institutions which are admirably suited to one Nation, would, if attempted to be introduced, raise a revolution in another, (for instance, if the Code of Lycurgus had been transferred to Athens,) he adds—

"It remains yet to be proved, whether the Manners and Spirit of the French Nation, can support the Democracy at which they are aiming; or whether they will not, after infinite miseries and convulsions, again be obliged to have recourse to their Exiled Nobility and Royal Family; or must have the ferocity of their passions repressed, by the iron hand of some more powerful Despot that shall spring out of the flames of this Volcano."

[Vol. II, page 363, Mor. and Polit. Philos.]

The prescience, I might almost say, or prophecy, evinced by this passage, is very astonishing, but only manifests the knowledge in the Science of Politics, and the capability of the venerable Professor. These Lectures were prepared in the years 1793—4, and the Author was stigmatized by some indiscreet zealots, for not possessing the ardent spirit of Liberty, which could entertain no doubt of the success of that extraordinary Revolution; and that the world was unquestionably going to be regenerated (in the phrase of the day,) by the *Conciergerie* and the *Guillotine*.

I am, Sir, with respect,

Your obedient servant,

G.

From the Federal Republican.

PROPHECIES ACCOMPLISHING.

We have endeavoured to select from such articles as we have been furnished with, by the recent arrival at New-York such as seem more immediately interesting to the mass of our readers. There is a strong probability that all the Christian powers will unite for the extirpation of the Barbary marauders. It is extremely astonishing to observe by what invisible chains the attention of the civilized world is now turned towards Palestine. Travellers who have explored those regions are rousing public curiosity by the venerable monuments which have survived the rapacity of the Turks, and still attest the truths of divine revelation. Jacob's well, the very well, beside which our Saviour sat and conversed with the woman of Samaria, is still standing. The customs to which she refers in the course of that conversation, the ancient hatred between the Jews and Samaritans still exist, and Clarke remarks, that a volume might be written to prove that the customs expressly mentioned, or referred to in the chapter of the Evangelist, still exist. In short, when we take the facts disclosed by travellers, and the sensibility displayed by all literary men to learn something more of Palestine; when we compare them with the disposition manifested by mighty kings and potentates, to recover that consecrated spot from the hands of the infidels; when we consider what is de-

nominated the holy league, in which the divinity of our saviour is recognised, we can but believe that the exclusion of the Turks from Palestine, and consequently the return of the Jews to Jerusalem, is an event near at hand.

Even the marauding powers of Barbary are, although unconsciously, doing all in their power to accelerate this event. They render by their piracies on the commerce of civilized nations, measures of this kind necessary on the principle of self defence. Thus, amidst all the revolutions of kingdoms, states, and empires, while mighty monarchs, from motives of revenge, avarice or ambition, are disturbing the repose of the world, they are but instruments in an Almighty hand, for the accomplishment of his own purpose. Although they may laugh and scoff at the volume of divine prophecy, they are laboring for its accomplishment: so true is the passage that "the wrath of man shall work his praise, and the remainder of that wrath he will restrain." In the accomplishment of this great work our government have already borne a part. Commodore Decatur was sent to demand, and he obtained redress of the Barbary powers, for the capture of our countrymen. The terms of this treaty were so favorable, that it excited European envy. It was more advantageous than any which had ever been obtained before, and it was not to be expected that the great navies of Europe, in a time of profound peace, would not be employed to obtain at least as honorable terms, for the powers of Christendom. It was a tacit reproach upon them, and it stimulated their jealousy to exercise. The sincere believer has therefore reason to rejoice; he can behold, in all the troubles and turmoils which oppress the world, the distinct traces of the Almighty hand, he can behold and adore.

HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY.

Reader if you are an honest man and will hear the truth, you shall have it.—The Democrats are trying to turn the business of the Fifteen Hundred Dollar Law against the Federalists by unfair and uncandid statements—Hear the whole truth as follows—Col. Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky, one of the most respectable and uniform and violent democrats in Congress, first of all proposed to increase the pay of members, and he introduced the Bill to give each member 1500 dollars a year salary, and this bill was supported (not exclusively) by Col. Johnson's political friends in debate; It was most warmly opposed by Mr. Huger, Mr. Gaston, Mr. Stanford, Mr. Goldsborough, all federalists, but the opposition was not confined to those alone—When the question was put, shall this bill pass, there were then in the House one hundred and forty-eight members, of whom *Forty-four were federal*, and *one hundred and Four were Democrats*. There were Eighty-one members in the affirmative in favor of the Fifteen hundred dollar law passing, and as

there were only forty-four federalists in the House, if every man of them had voted for the law it could not have passed without the democrats permitting it.—But a great many federalists voted against the law, of course it required a *greater number of democrats to pass it and a greater number did vote for it*—But as the democrats in the House at the time of the law passing, were *more than two to one over the federalists*, viz.—Forty four Feds. and One hundred and four Demos. how came the democrats to suffer the federalists, who were such a minority to carry the law, supposing that they did so?—But this is not the fact—The federalists are so few in number they can't carry any measure, even if they are all unanimous on one side—The democrats as long as they are in the majority are responsible for all measures, *for they alone have the power to carry or defeat them*—Of those who voted for the Fifteen hundred dollar law, *Eighty one in all there were Thirty one federalists and Fifty democrats*—Yet there are men who say it was the federalists fault when they see that more democrats than federalists voted for it, and when they knew too that if all the federalists in the House had been of one mind and had voted for it they could not have carried it, and when they knew too that the democrats in the House were more than two to one more numerous than the federalists.

Be it remembered too, *that out of all the federal members in the House of Representatives from the State of Maryland not one voted for the Fifteen hundred dollar law*; whilst two of the democratic members from Maryland voted in favor of it, and they were all who were present at the time.—*In the Senate only one member from Maryland voted for it*, so that in all Maryland there was but *one member of either House that voted for it*.

In the Senate, there were Thirty two members present when the Fifteen hundred dollar law passed—of which *Twenty-one voted for it, and eleven against it*—of that *Twenty one, seven only were federalists*, so that there were two to one democrats in the Senate over the federalists who voted for the law. The Senate is composed of Thirty-Six members and there are only *Twelve federalists in all of that number and Twenty-four democrats*; so that it is equally impossible for federalists to carry any measure in the Senate as well as in the House.

When the bill for the fifteen hundred dollars had gone through both Houses, it was sent to the President, where, if it had not been a democratic measure, it would have been arrested—*But the President passed it immediately*, and if it had not been a measure of his friends, he would most certainly have stopped it—for by his vote he could have destroyed it as easily as kiss his hand—No, the President had it in his power to destroy the Fifteen hundred dollar law, but would not do it—This makes the measure his, and that of his friends If President Madison is a federalist, then this

measure is federal, but we all know that he did sign it, otherwise it could not become a law; and we all know he would not have signed it unless it had been the measure of his friends, or in other words a democratic measure.

Thus we see this Fifteen hundred dollar law begun with the democrats, it had a great number of democratic votes, by a great deal, than federal votes in both Houses of Congress; and lastly, that President Madison, the democratic President, who had the power to reject it by the turn of his hand, did not reject it but made it a law. *The fifteen hundred dollar law, therefore, is democratic from first to last*—It sprung from Col. Johnson a democrat from Kentucky, and was ratified and made law by President Madison a democrat from Virginia—Now good reader, judge impartially for yourself.—[*Monitor*.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

The subject on which we have been remarking for a few days past, is not only interesting to the New-England states—we are very much mistaken if it does not deeply concern the state of New-York also. The carrying trade was of vast importance to this state. It has been the source of wealth to many individuals; and directly or indirectly affected the interests of the people at large. The property in vessels is immense; and without the benefit of this species of employment, it must to a great degree be destroyed.—It is stated to us, that freights in British bottoms from Great Britain to the United States, are much lower than in American. If the fact be so, whether it be owing to the low price of their seamen's wages, or the relinquishment of the discriminating duty, or any other cause—for this is a subject on which we pretend not to be well informed—is of no importance. Its effects upon our country must be very material.

We are also suspicious, that the result of the experiment which the British government are now making—*of the capacity of their provinces to supply their West-India possessions*—does not altogether depend upon the fertility or productiveness of those provinces. *We think it may in some measure be decided by the connection between them and this state.*

It is perfectly apparent, by examining the map, that the great natural outlet for the products of the western part of the state of New-York, and a large portion of the state of Ohio, is through the lakes Erie and Ontario, and the river St. Lawrence, to Montreal, &c. The principal obstruction to this internal navigation, is formed by the Niagara falls. We have observed in the Montreal papers, for the last six months, that the attention of the provincial government has been repeatedly and earnestly called to the object of removing the difficulties on the whole route from lake Erie to Montreal, by a canal round the falls, and such other works as may be necessary to pass the obstacles in the St. Law-

rence. It is supposed that the project may be easily executed by the means which the provinces alone can raise. That it will be attempted, we should imagine, from what has transpired, does not admit of a doubt. That means can be obtained, if necessary to carry it into effect, from the parent country, we are fully persuaded.—That the object is one of primary importance, we think equally clear. Indeed, when we recollect what has been said, written, published, and attempted to be executed by individuals, bodies politic, and the legislature of the state, respecting the importance of "*A Canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson*," we cannot withstand the conclusion, that a British Canal on the opposite route, would deeply affect the most important interests of this state.

It is not supposed that a Canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson, if practicable, can be accomplished under a good many years, and without a very great expenditure of money. The expense of the proposed operations in Canada is calculated at a much smaller sum, and the accomplishment of it is expected within a few years—four is the time set, if we recollect the calculations aright. Should this navigation by the way of the St. Lawrence once be opened, we see not what is to prevent the immense products of the fertile tracts of country, contiguous to the lakes, and that river, from passing directly to Montreal, and forming *an abundant fund* for the supply of the West Indies, let the demand be ever so great. When trade internal, or external, once becomes habituated to a given direction, it is extremely difficult to change that course—especially if it be a free and natural one. The western part of this state is universally acknowledged to be as fine a tract of country for agricultural purposes, as almost any in the world. The state of Ohio is also exceedingly productive. Both of them are filling with inhabitants to an astonishing degree. Both of them must have a vent for their industry; and that by the way of the St. Lawrence, offers itself immediately to their notice, as almost clear of obstructions, and ready for their use.

If the writer, whose work we have been referring to it, is at all correct in his idea, that the British provinces alone, with proper encouragement, can furnish the West Indies, certainly no question on that subject can remain, if they shall be aided by the products of the country bordering on the Lakes, and the St. Lawrence, on the side of the United States.

Should the state of things which we have been considering be realized—and Great Britain has the means of accomplishing great things in this way derived from her immense wealth—the state of New-York will find its most important interests most deeply implicated. Its industry will become indirectly tributary to British commercial prosperity, while the great advantages which, as a state, it possesses over every other, will be lost in

no inconsiderable degree, and her now flourishing metropolis, will find its growth checked, its trade dissipated, and its promised greatness and prosperity prove to be an illusion—a mere vision of fancy.

BOSTON, June 13.

The Hon. HARRISON G. Otis of Boston, and the Hon. Eli P. ASHMUM of Northampton, are chosen by the Legislature of this State, Senators in the Congress of the U. States, the former from the 4th of March next for six years, the latter from the present date to the 4th of March, 1821.

Yesterday the Legislature of Massachusetts passed a resolve, authorising the General Court on the second Thursday of November next to appoint by joint ballot, twenty two Electors of President and Vice President of the United States; they not being Senators or Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

From the London Times, April 17th.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

A new performer appeared at this Theatre, last night, whose first appearance was very different indeed from that, which we were compelled to notice in our paper of yesterday. BIBBY we have heard, is the gentleman's name. He is said to be a native of America, and a pupil of Cooke in Sir Pertinax Mac Sycophant. The character which he selected for his *entre*, upon the London boards. In order to tolerate any living representative of Sir Pertinax, we must banish of course, all thoughts of comparing him with the model left on record by Cooke himself. With this reserve, we do not hesitate to say, that the new actor proved himself by no means unworthy of the instructions he is said to have received, or of the arduous task which he attempted. He displayed not only a perfect understanding of the character, but an admirable general knowledge of the stage on which we see no reason to doubt that he is capable of attaining the very highest eminence. He is style in showing off the brilliant passages of the character, was spirited, powerful, and characteristic; his attention to his business never languished, nor was the energy which he imparted to every occasion that admitted it, at any time thrown away, or over-charged. He has the great and rare talent of putting forth his strength at the exact crisis, when it is likely to produce its full impression, and he varies its form, with consummate skill and taste. His cringing to Lord *Lumbercourt*, and his lecturing derision and bitter execrations of his son, were drawn with equal force and acuteness; his variations of countenance and changes of tone, afforded similar proofs of capacity and observation; and in spite of a most unmerited and illiberal effort to confound him, by marks of disapprobation, from some individuals of the audience, the great body of the house, testified the most decided admiration of his success under every disadvantage. This

gentleman, we are of opinion, must be a considerable acquisition to the theatre. We are anxious to see him in parts, which may relieve him from the necessity of attempting a Scottish dialect, of which it is impossible that he should be a competent master, and in which, alone, he seemed, in our judgement, to fail!

PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

FEBRUARY 12

Last night the chancellor of the exchequer opened his scheme of expense for the peace establishment of the year—and our readers will be shocked to learn, that is proposed to keep on foot an army of 99,000 men in addition to the British troops in France, and that the expense independent of the interest of the national debt, is to be above twenty-nine millions! How this can be termed a *peace*, we are at a loss to know. Certainly it is fraught with all the calamities of a war, and we trust that the bare announcement of such a design on the part of government, will raise the nation from one end to the other. He who pledged himself in the most sacred manner to a total relief from the income tax, now makes a merit of saddling on the back of the public but a moiety of it, as if it were not in his power, by the instrumentality of his surveyors, assessors, and collectors, to make the 5 per cent. fall as burthensome as the ten, since no man can procure relief from the most vexatious surcharge of the act, as it has been aggravated and enforced. We are prevented, by the length of the debate, from doing more this day than requesting the attention of our readers to the strong remonstrances which are against the excessive peace establishment which is projected. Let us not be weak enough to suppose that it is only for one year. It is totally independent of the military force kept up in France. The unsettled state of that country then, is not the cause; the truth is, that a standing army is the object at heart; and give to ministers a perpetual income tax, and pretences will not be wanting to keep on the army.

Account of a Spontaneous Combustion, which happened in India;

BY ISAAC HUMPHRIES, ESQ.

"On going into the arsenal a few mornings since, I found my friend Mr. Golding, the commissary of stores, under the greatest uneasiness in consequence of an accident which had happened the preceding night. A bottle of linseed oil had been left on a table, close to which a chest stood which contained some coarse cotton cloth; in the course of the night the bottle of oil was thrown down and broken on the chest, (by rats most probably) and part of the oil ran into the chest, and on the cloth. When the chest was opened in the morning, the cloth was found in a very strong degree of heat, and partly reduced to tinder, and the wood of the box discoloured, as from burning. After a most minute examination, no appearance of any other inflammable substance could be found, and how the cloth could have been reduced to the condition in which it was found, no one could even conjecture. The idea which occurred, and which made Mr. Golding so uneasy, was that of an attempt to burn the arsenal. Thus matters

were when I joined him, and when he told me the story, and showed me the remainder of the cloth. It luckily happened that, in some chemical amusements, I had occasion to consult Hopson's Chemistry a very few days before, and met with a passage on this particular subject, (p. 629) which I read with a determination to pursue the experiment at some further period, but had neglected to do so.—The moment I saw the cloth, the similarity of circumstances struck me so forcibly, that I sent for the book, and showed it to Mr. Golding, who agreed with me that it appeared sufficient to account for the accident; however, to convince ourselves, we took a piece of the same kind of cloth, wetted it with linseed-oil, and put it into a box, which was locked and carried to his quarters. In about three hours the box began to smoke, when, on opening it, the cloth was found exactly in the same condition as that which had given us so much uneasiness in the morning; and, on opening the cloth, and admitting the external air, it burst into fire. This was sufficiently convincing; however, to make it more certain, the experiment was three times tried, and with the same success."

In addition to the above explicit detail of actual experiments, the editor has received several verbal communications from respectable sources of the accidental spontaneous combustion of cotton; one of which was from a gentleman now in this city, who was in Pittsburg at the time when a bale of cotton was consumed under circumstances which left no doubt that the composition was spontaneous.

MARIENBURG, (GERMANY,) March 31.

Dreadful inundation.—The distress caused in our neighbourhood by the inundation is greater than the severest evils of war. In the night the dikes were burst in two places. One breach was 20 and the other 70 rods broad. In the darkness of the night, it was impossible for the inhabitants to do more than, save themselves, by retreating to the upper part of their houses. At break of day a most dreadful scene appeared; a district of 17 German square (425 English square) miles of the most fertile land was under water. Every where were seen white sheets and shirts hung out as signals of distress, and from every roof the cries of the sufferers were heard. Up to the 25th, 200 cattle were drowned in Milantz alone. The continued cold makes the distress infinite. Daily we see flames arise in the midst of the water waste, because the people, benumbed with cold, try to warm themselves, by making fires in the lofts of their houses.

From a London Paper.

EPIGRAM.

In defence of the Ladies' present evening dresses.
When dress'd for the evening, the girls now-a-days
Scarce an atom of dress on them leave;
Nor blame them—for what is an evening dress
But a dress that is suited for Eve?

ADAM.

EPIGRAM.

Joe hates a hypocrite; it shews
SELF-LOVE is not a fault of Joe's

SATURDAY, JUNE 22.

THE CRITIC—No. III.

The *Bride of Abydos*, like nearly all Byron's poems, has a fundamental and substantial fault, for which the most brilliant execution cannot compensate. It would seem that his lordship had studiously accumulated obstacles to the success of his performances, in order to show with what facility his puissant genius could surmount them. In his *Bride of Abydos*, his characters are all Turks, with whom no civilized and Christian soul can, with propriety, feel much sympathy. If Selim and Zuleika were Christian captives, suffering under the insults and oppressions of the barbarous Musselmén; if their virtue and bravery were made to triumph, and their enemies to suffer chastisement, then an American or an Englishman might possibly feel a laudable anxiety for their welfare; might weep for their sufferings, and rejoice at their good fortune. But no—even if Selim and Zuleika were our own fellow-citizens, their characters, as now represented, so far from being amiable, would be positively disgusting—Zuleika firmly believes that Selim is her own brother, yet her affection for him seems absolutely to be a sensual passion of the most ardent kind. It is not described as fraternal love, nor is it certain that the author intended it should be considered as such. Their whole intercourse consists of Amorous glances and passionate declarations of love; they kiss, they tremble, they blush. She meets her brother-lover in the night, alone and in a place the most private, (though he could have had access to her at any time of the day,) and there he discloses to her that he is not her brother, and proposes to run off with her and *wed immediately*. On that very night, nay, after only a moment's hesitation, she throws herself into his arms and consents to be his bride; that too without requiring any proof that she is not his sister, except his bare word. No revolution of feeling towards him seems to take place; the character of her affection remains the same, and is very conveniently transferred from her supposed brother to her intended husband, in an instant. The very idea is shocking! After such a disgusting display of sensual love between supposed brother and sister, and after seeing them

"Post with such speed to incestuous sheets,"

No reader of correct feelings can regret the fate which overtakes them in their flight. We must not only despise Selim as a lover, but feel contempt for him as a hero. His appearance is not described as warlike; the Caliph speaks most contemptuously of his feminine appearance and manner of living, and in the only contest in which he has an opportunity of displaying his military prowess, he is killed, and his amorous sister-wife

like a true lover, dies with grief for her loss. There are some passages in the poem which are very animated and poetic, but many more which are extremely contemptible; some on account of their quaint and affected phraseology; and some on account of their puerile silliness and imbecility. How the Bryde of Abydos could ever have obtained the popularity which it possesses, I am utterly unable to tell. Its being written by a lord; filled with hard names, and crossing salt water, are the only recommendations to the American reader, which it possesses. It is as impossible to make a good poem out of the characters of the Bride of Abydos, as it is (to use a vulgar saying) to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear.

DOMESTIC NEWS. A fire broke out at Raleigh, N. C. on the 11th inst. supposed from a live coal thrown into Mr. Shaws store house. The fire spread both ways, laying many buildings in ashes. The principal sufferers are—Messrs. John Marshall, Matthew Shaw, William Shaw's stores and lumber house, Oliver Thomas, all his houses, Randolph Webb, do. C. Christopher, Mrs. Brickley, J. Stuart, George Hall, Lewis Holliman, Robert Harrison, and Mr. Webb.

General William Corbet, chief of the Delegation from the Chickasaws, had his pocket picked a few nights since at the Baltimore Theatre, of Treasury draughts and Bank bills to the amount of 7 or \$8000! Be particular—the name is William Corbet, not Cobbett. The latter picks the pockets of the Tammanies—and what is very curious, by their own consent.

The celebrated Tragedian, James Fennel, died at Philadelphia, on Friday last.

Elias Boudinot, President of the American Bible Society, has made that Institution a donation of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS! This is the most splendid act of pious munificence ever recorded in the United States.

Judge Randolph, who was lately assassinated by one Wells, in Virginia, is recovering; being pronounced out of danger.

From all parts of the country we receive daily the most distressing accounts of the effects of this unexampled cold season. The whole vegetable world seems to be in danger of being entirely unproductive. Is it not reasonable to apprehend a distressing scarcity? Pestilence and war have already come in judgment upon us. And who shall say that the Almighty is not about to visit us also, with that most dreadful scourge of nations, famine!

Although the Bank of England does not pay specie for its notes, we find that there is no difference between paper, and gold and silver coin in that country. But in this, there is still the difference of from seven to fifteen per cent!

Remedy for Drowsiness.

If you are subject to drowsiness at night, hire a mosquito to sing to you. Mosquitoes

music is so very engaging that you cannot sleep for listening.

Extract of a letter from Messrs. Hughes, Feltzplace & Rogers, Commission Merchants, Marseilles.

Prices, in entrepot, or free of duties, at Marseilles, April 10, 1816.

Coffee, ordinary, per 100 lbs.	Am.	\$15.75	—in demand.
middling, do.	do.	16.80	do.
good green, do.	do.	16.90	—not so saleable as low priced.

Cottons, Pernambuco, per 100 lbs.	\$56.70	—scarce.
New-Orleans, do.	38.80	very saleable,
Georgia, do.	34.65	and in demand.

Hides, in the Hair, \$16.85.

Sugar, white Hav. \$22 } all others are precarious until
brown 14 70 } the new duties are fixed.

Pepper, black and heavy, \$18—rising.

Flour, fresh, American, per bbl. \$9.75—saleable.

Logwood, Spanish cut, per ton \$52 } dull.

English cut, do. 47 }

Nankeens, short, yellow, per piece, 90 a 95 cents.

Fish, is a bad article.

Pot Ash, none at market, and is much wanted.

Tobacco, per 100 lb. \$25—none at market.

Brandy, oil proof, \$93 a 95, per 118 gallons.

Cargo Wine, \$11 a 12, per 50 gallons.

Do. \$13 a 15, per 60 gallons.

Spanish Dollars, f. 5 1 3.

Doubloons, f. 31 40-1000.

Bills on London, f. 24 50.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.

The valuable ship Caledonia, Capt. John Roberts, from Canton for this port, received a pilot and orders on Friday morning, at sea. She sailed the 16th February, in co. with ship Mary Ann, Russell, of and for Providence. March 1, Java Head N. by S. distant 6 leagues, spoke ship Cicero, Gilchrist, of Boston, 5 days from Batavia for Calcutta, who informed of the loss of ship Fingal, Capt. Vibberts, of and for New-York, from Canton, on the 7th Feb. The Fingal was steering from the N. through Gaspar Straits, when at 4, P. M. Gaspar bearing E. 1-2 S. Tree Island N. by S. easternmost part of Banca S. 1-2 E. she struck with her heel on the sand of Warren Hastings Shoals, then swung broad side on. Every exertion was made to get her off, by throwing over the cargo between decks, cutting away the masts, &c. &c. but to no effect, the wind blowing directly on the Shoal; she soon bilged and filled with water. The crew left her the next day in her three boats, and steered for Batavia. Off Middle-Island, in Gaspar Straits, spoke the ship Midas, of and from Salem, bound to Canton, then taking cargo from the wreck of a Portuguese ship, cast away about 10 days before the Fingal, on a reef off the north end of Middle-Island. She was from Canton for Brazil; and the Midas was to receive one half for taking the saved property to Batavia. Passed the Warren Hastings Shoals—saw nothing of the wreck, though within 5 miles. March 2, parted with the Mary Ann, in long. 104, E. lat. 7, S. April 8th, lat. 30, S. long. 38, E. fell in with the Mary Ann, and parted same night. May 6th, lat. 16, S. long. 5, E. spoke ship George, Haskill, 71 days from Calcutta for Salem.—16th, lat. 2, N. long. 22, W. spoke British frigate Magician, bearing the flag of the commander in chief in India, outward bound. June 1, lat. 24, N. long. 61, W. spoke brig Margaret, 35 days from Savannah for Martinique. 5th, lat. 27, long. 64, spoke schr. Rachel & Sally, Irwin, 9 days from Philadelphia for St. Thomas, 10th, lat. 32, long. 70, spoke schr. Mechanic, 6 days from New-London for St. Domingo.

Captain Vibberts and Mr. Ogden, (supercargo) were to leave Batavia in the ship Exeter, a short time after the Cicero sailed.

Arrived, British brig Young Dixon, Soutter, 56 days from London, in ballast.

NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The republican general Morellos, made prisoner by the royalists, was carried before the tribunal of the Inquisition, in the city of Mexico, and condemned as a heretick, atheist, deist, materialist, and for other crimes of the competence of the holy tribunal; he was also condemned by the archbishop, degraded in consequence, and given up to the military tribunal, who condemned him to death and he was executed on the 22d of Dec. last.

It was in vain that the republican government by many petitions addressed to the vice-roy Callegas, reclaimed the observance of the laws of war; in vain did it seek to employ the influence of the cabildo of the metropolis, to save at least the life of the prisoner—the tyranny, superstition and fanaticism, which exercises openly its sway in the capital, of the new world, sacrificed a most virtuous patriot, whose courageous valour had fixed the attention and merited the applause of the world; in such a manner that the services and exertions of five years consecrated to the safety of his country, will cause him to live forever in their hearts, and his name will be handed down to the latest posterity.

The Mexican patriots, by a proclamation of the government, and a circular to all the provinces, have solemnly sworn to revenge the death of their illustrious defender, protesting that they will always hold the vice-roy and 60,000 Spaniards who inhabit that immense country, responsible for the blood of Morellos.

The arms of the republic shine every where. Much blood has been shed at Purate del Rey.—The royalists collected 5000 men to attack that position occupied by the patriots; twice they attacked and twice were their assaults repulsed with great loss; not being able to succeed by open force, they had recourse to intrigue and seduction. Joseph Maria Lascano, the lieutenant commanding the force which defended the bridge, sold himself to general Miyares for 8,000 dollars. The garrison was incorruptible; but seeing itself abandoned by its perfidious leader, who had gone over to the enemy's camp, it made dispositions for retreat, which was effected without other loss than that of the artillery of too heavy a calibre to be removed. By these means the royalists saw themselves masters of the bridge, and passed with a rich convoy, which, however, did not arrive in time at Vera Cruz.

Many skirmishes have taken place since, in which the royalists were completely defeated.—Gen. Victoria has lately been beaten in the neighbourhood of Vera Cruz. Capt. Francisco de Paulo intercepted a convoy which was on its way from Albarado to Vera Cruz, and put to the sword the escort of 200 dragoons.

Col. Posos besieges the garrisons of Orizava and Cordova, and they are reduced to their narrow entrenchments. After having overrun the whole province, and defeated all those who opposed him, he opened the prisons and set at liberty those who groaned in captivity.

Col. Gomes has cut in pieces 1500 men who were assembled around Puebla, after having defeated a division of 1000, which he had met on the road from Mexico to Tesmucan; and has since taken by surprise, the latter, a place of great importance; not one escaped of the garrison, from the commander to the private.

Marshal Osorno attacked and took the town of Apan. A division of 1000 men, which marched from Mexico against him, was obliged to retreat by forced marches on Monte Allo; where the commanders Ignacio Sanchez and Pascasio Herce had cut to pieces another division of 700 men. Col.

Teran beat 600 royalists at Topexi de la Sedas.—Lient. Col. Guerero engaged in an action at Distecca, (province of Oaxaca) in which he defeated, in an instant, more than 1000 men by the sword and lance alone.

The provinces are now occupied in the constitutional election of deputies to form the congress, which was before only provisional. This measure will put an end entirely to the difference which tended to disturb the peace and union of the patriots. It will give to the legislative body that character which is necessary in order to merit the confidence of the people and other nations.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Received by the arrival of the ship *Restitution*, Capt. Messervey, at Boston, in 36 days from London.

LONDON, May 9.

The letters by the French mail, confirm the intelligence we yesterday inserted as to the free import of grain into France, that no port duties would be levied on ships loaded with corn, and the export articles in return would also be exported duty free. The decree is dated 12th April, and has been sent into all the departments. It has not yet been published in any of the French newspapers, to avoid exciting apprehensions in the public mind.

One of the letters adds, that the tonnage of goods exported duty free is not to exceed the tonnage of goods imported.

The former Secretary of Maret (Bassanno,) has been taken up at Geneva, and sent under an escort of Gendarmes to the frontiers of France, where he was received by another escort. Papers of the highest importance, says an article from Geneva, were found upon him.

The Duke of Wellington was expected at Paris in three or four days.

The French Funds are rather low—but the bank actions are higher, 1060—Exchange upon London, short dates, 24f. 80c.—ditto, three months, 24f. 60c.

The Dutch papers contain an article from Rome, which states, that a great reform is making in the Tribunals of the Inquisition. The brief addressed by the Pope to the Congregation employed in the business says, that accusation, denunciation, and inquisition in matters of faith cannot give origin to a legal proceeding, which must be founded in facts. All persons called in exculpation of the accused, of whatever theological communion they may be shall be admitted in exculpation. Relations and servants are excluded from being heard either for or against the accused. The proceedings are to be public, and no witness will be allowed to state hearsay evidence. Cardinal Fontana is stated to be the chief promoter of this measure. When the new Code is completed it is to be sent to all the Catholic Courts.

Letters from Brussels state, that the Duke of Wellington intends soon to visit the several corps of the army of occupation, Russian, Austrian, Prussian and Bavarians, which are cantoned in part of Champagne, Lorraine and Alsace.

Sir Graham Moore is appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty, in the room of Lord Henry Paulett who retires through ill health.

LONDON, May 10.

Price Stocks—Bank Stock 260 282—3 per cent. red. 60 7-8 3-4 1-8—3 per cent. Con. 62 1-8 1-4 2 1-8—4 per cent 75 3-8 5-8—Om. 18 5-8 prem.—Exchequer Bills 3 6 prem.—Consols for Acc. 62 3-4 1-2 3-4.

LONDON, May 11.

A Flanders mail, and the Paris papers of Tuesday last, arrived yesterday. The intelligence received by the former is unimportant. The French papers are equally destitute of interest, perhaps with the exception of an article in the *Moniteur*, detailing the proceedings of a meeting recently held in the French capital, and composed of individuals, who have been laboring for some time with zeal, though we believe with little effect, to promote a crusade against the Barbary powers.—Sir Sidney Smith is said to be the originator of this chivalrous scheme; and it is probable he is impelled by the indignation, natural to a generous mind, more than by a love of notoriety, in promoting this crusade against the piratical states.

The Paris papers makes no allusion to the causes of discontent, which are said to abound in France. Nor do they mention the multiplied arrests which are stated, upon the authority of private advices, to have taken place last week in the capital.—Some of those rumors may be exaggerated; but the silence of the French papers is no proof of their being false; as the conductors are under injunctions not to insert a paragraph that may have any tendency to agitate the public mind, or to point out the extent of the prevailing dissatisfaction. In the mean time, it appears that a sudden and extraordinary bustle prevails in the cantonments of the army of observation; and the Duke of Wellington, it is said, is about to commence a general inspection of the whole, including the Austrian troops in Alsace.

We have received letters from Malta to near the end of March; they state that Lord Exmouth's expedition was amply provided with those powerful arguments in reasoning with Corsairs; shot, shells, congreve rockets, &c the show of which contributed mainly to his Lordship's successful negotiations. The slaves released are mentioned at a number far beyond any previous computation, and it is even affirmed that thousands have already been liberated. This is a glorious crusade.

Six spots are at present visible on the sun's disc. One of them is of considerable magnitude, and resembles a cluster of islands, situated very near to each other. Its breadth is at least equal to the diameter of the earth. Another of them is very dark, and surrounded by a number, or fainter shade.

PARIS, May 6.

You will observe that the French papers make no mention of a conspiracy, or arrests having taking place at Paris; yet it is certain, that no less than 300 persons have been taken into custody within these few days. Government are fearful of agitating the public mind on so tender a subject. It is probable that none of the individuals thus arrested will be brought to trial, either for want of sufficient evidence, or for fear of admitting the very existence of a conspiracy, at a time when all is described as peace, union and loyalty; or for fear of committing so delicate a case to the hazardous chance of a trial; for every trial which takes place at present may be considered as a contest between government and the public, which the judges decide according to the prevailing influence of either; and public opinion now assumes a menacing tone, which arrests the sentence of the corruptest judge.

The appeal made from the acquittal of General Cambrone has, you will learn been rejected. The Journal General is this day suspended for having given a detailed account of the proceedings of the Council of Revision in this case, contrary to the express injunction of government.

An article from Dijon, which appears in all

the French papers, states the Minister of War has given order that all the military residing in the department of Cote d'Or are called into actual and immediate service, under severe penalties.

This, together with the late order for raising the fifty regiments, will, I hope, be admitted as a proof that government are actually making military preparations. The Duc de Berry, who takes a very active part in the forming of this armament, inquired of Clarke the other day, whether he could promptly raise 150,000 men, which that Minister confessed to be impracticable—then, could he raise 100,000?—The possibility of even such a levy as that appeared to him doubtful. "What?" said the Duke, "you who could raise myriads of men for the service of the usurper, cannot raise so inconsiderable a force for that of the legitimate Sovereign."—The Minister observed in reply, that times and things were altered; that he had every where to encounter either open resistance, or what was efficient, the *vis inertia*. "Then," resumed the Prince, "if France will not fight for us, she must submit to her doom—a prey to the Allies, she must share the fate of Poland."

But all private anecdotes apart, the public and official accounts alone afford sufficient evidence of extraordinary levies of men and money being made by the French Court. No cause is assigned for them, and yet they must have a purpose, and that purpose cannot but anxiously engage the conjectures of all.—*Morning Chronicle*.

PARIS, May 7.

The second council of war of the first Military division, will to-morrow proceed to the trial of Gen. Bertrand by contumacy, who was exempted from the Amnesty. In terms of the law, there can be no moral depositions of witnesses, and no Advocate can speak in favour of the accused. The Reporter alone will be heard.

An expedition left Lisbon for Brazil on the 13th ult, composed of a ship of the line, two frigates, and several transports, having on board 600 troops.

M. Benoit, formerly secretary to Maret, has been arrested at Geneva, and conducted by gend'arms to the frontiers of France.

Gen. Cambrone left Paris yesterday morning to proceed to Nantz for embarkation.

The Journal of Aran announces, that several exiled Frenchmen, who had fixed themselves in the large cities of the United States of America, have retired into the interior of the New Continent.

Copy of a Treaty between Great Britain and the Bey of Tunis, concluded on the 17th of April, 1816.

EXMOUTH.

Declaration of His Highness Mahmond Bashaw, Chief Bey of Tunis, the well guarded city, and the abode of happiness, made and concluded with the Right Hon. Edward Baron Exmouth, Knight, Grand Cross of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Admiral of the Blue Squadron, and Commander of his Britannic Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean.

In consideration of the deep interest manifested by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of England, for the termination of Christian slavery, His Highness the Bey of Tunis, in token of his sincere desire, to maintain inviolable, his friendly relations with Great Britain, and in manifestation of his Amicable disposition, and high respect to

wards the powers of Europe (with all of whom he is desirous of establishing peace) declares, that in the event of a future war with any European power (which God forbid) that none of the prisoners made on either side, shall be consigned to slavery, but treated with all humanity as prisoners of war, until regularly exchanged according to European practice in like cases, and that at the termination of hostilities, they shall be restored to their respective countries without ransom.

Done in duplicate, in the Palace of Bardo, near Tunis, in the presence of Almighty God, the 17th day of April, in the year of Jesus Christ, 1816, and in the year of the Higera, 1231, and the 19th day of the Moon,

JUMOD ONELL.

(Signed) EXMOUTH,
Admiral and Commander, &c.

IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from Messrs. Degen & Co. in Naples, to a correspondent in Boston,
Naples, 25th March 1816.

"We have now to inform you, that according to a determination of H. M. the King of the two Sicilies published in our newspapers, the law first enacted by the late military government relative to the importation of Tobacco, is henceforth to be rigorously executed.—Agreeably to the tenor of this law, any vessel, either national or foreign, which touches at any ports of this kingdom, loaded entirely or in part with Tobacco, is to be confiscated vessel and cargo, to the benefit of Government, besides which the Captain is liable to the correctional and pecuniary penalties established by the said law. The law makes an exception from these general dispositions in favor of those vessels which might be obliged to look for shelter in any of the ports of this kingdom, by storms or other superior force, to be legally proved, as also in favor of those vessels which might be directed to the Agents of Government by virtue of a contract previously stipulated with the Importers.

"We hasten to acquaint you with this circumstance, and beg you will take the most convenient steps towards giving it publicity in the United States, to prevent any harm that might accrue to your speculators from the ignorance of the said measure."

ALEXANDER AND LA HARPE.

The attachment of this Prince to his Preceptor La Harpe, is well known; it was rather filial than that of a pupil; his greatest delight was to be in his society, and he would cling round his neck in the most affectionate embraces, by which frequently his clothes were covered with powder: "See, my dear Prince," La Harpe would say, "what a figure you make of yourself." "Oh, never mind it," Alexander replied "no one will blame me for carrying away all I can from my dear preceptor."

One day he went to visit La Harpe, alone; the porter was a new servant, and did not know him; he asked his name, and was answered, Alexander. The porter then led him into the servants' hall, told him his master was at his studies, and could not be disturbed for an hour. The servant's homely meal was prepared, and the prince was invited to partake

of it, which he did without affectation. When the hour was expired, the porter informed La Harpe, that a young man of the name of Alexander had been waiting some time, and wanted to see him. "Shew him in."—But what was La Harpe's surprise to see his pupil: he wished to apologise, but Alexander, placing his finger upon his lips, said, "My dear tutor, do not mention it; an hour to you is worth a day to me; and besides, I have had a hearty breakfast with your servants, which I should have lost had I been admitted when I came." The porter's feelings may be better imagined than described: but, Alexander laughing, said, "I like you the better for it; you are an honest servant, and there is 100 roubles to convince you I think so."

AN IMPERIAL SPANIEL.

An old woman at Paris had a water-spaniel, who could perform a number of tricks. One of the Russian princes saw it, and ordered the woman to bring it to the Emperor's head-quarters. The price demanded for the dog was 400 francs, which the prince thought too much. The Emperor came in as this dog was performing the manual exercise, with a stick, to the word of command, and like a good soldier, not at all disconcerted let who would be looking at him. The Emperor was much pleased with the dog, gave the word of command himself, and saw it perform various tricks: at length, said he, *Saute pour le Roi*—(*Leap for the King*)—the dog shook his head, but did not stir; *Et bien donc*, (*well then*) said the Emperor, *Saute pour l'Empereur*—(*Leap for the Emperor*)—the dog instantly began to caper and display the most lively joy.—"Well (said the Emperor) it is very singular that all France, even to the very dogs, are fond of Bonaparte:—what is the price of the dog?"—"400 francs, your Majesty."—"Pay her 500; I'll have the dog."

Winter in June!—During the past week the weather has been extremely cold for the season, and we have experienced several severe frosts, which have nearly destroyed the gardens and done much injury to the crops of grain. On Thursday morning a considerable quantity of SNOW fell. Such unseasonable weather has never been known in this country by the oldest inhabitants. The prevalent winds during this period of cold, have been from the north to west, and have at times been violent.—*Geneva Gaz. of June 12.*

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Hartford Bank, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors of that Institution for the year ensuing, viz. Messrs John Caldwell, George Goodwin, Nathaniel Terry, Andrew Kingsbury, David Watkinson, James H. Wells, James Ward, Elijah Cowles, Henry L. Ellsworth.

JOHN CALDWELL, Esq. was re-elected President, and HORACE BURN, Esq. Cashier.
Conn. Cour.